

The Storm of Shell.

Mr. Wilkeson, a special correspondent of the N. Y. Times, with the Army of the Potomac, thus thrillingly describes the terrible storm of shell which the enemy poured upon the headquarters of Gen. Meade, near Gettysburg:

Eleven o'clock—twelve o'clock—one o'clock. In the shadow cast by the tiny farm house, 16 by 20, which Gen. Meade had made his headquarters, lay wearied staff officers and tired reporters. There was not wanting to the peacefulness of the scene, the singing of a bird, which had a nest in a peach tree within the yard of the white-washed cottage. In the midst of its warbling, a shell screamed over the house, instantly followed by another, and another, and in a moment the air was full of the most complete artillery prelude to an infantry battle that was ever exhibited. Every size and form of shell known to British and American gunnery, shrieked, whirled, moaned, whistled, and wrathfully fluttered over our ground. As many as six in a second, constantly two in a second, bursting and screaming over and around headquarters, made a hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard—burst next to the fence on both sides, garnished, as usual, with hitched horses of aids and orderlies. The fastened animals reared and plunged with terror. Then one fell, then another—sixteen lay dead and mangled before the fire ceased, still fastened by their halters, which gave the expression of being wickedly tied up to die painfully. Those brave victims of a cruel war touched all hearts. Through the midst of the storm of screaming exploding shells, an ambulance, driven by its furious conductor at full speed, presented to us the marvelous spectacle of a horse going on three legs. A hinder one had been shot off at the hock. A shell tore up the little step of the headquarters cottage, and ripped bars of oats with a knife. Another soon carried off one of its two pillars. Soon a spherical shell burst opposite the open door—another ripped through the low garret. The remaining pillar went almost immediately to the hovel of a fixed staff that Whitworth must have made. During this fire, the horses at twenty and thirty feet distant, were receiving their death, and the soldiers in Federal blue were torn to pieces in the road, and died with the peculiar yell that bleed the tortured cry of pain with horror and despair. Not an orderly—not an ambulance—not a straggler was to be seen upon the plain swept by this tempest of orchestral death, thirty minutes after it commenced. Were not one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery trying to cut from the field every battery we had in position to resist their purpose infantry attack, and to sweep away the slight defenses behind which our infantry were waiting? Forty minutes—fifty minutes—counted on watches that race—oh, so languidly! Shells through the two lower rooms. A shell into the chimney, that daringly did not explode. Shells in the yard. The air thicker and fuller and more deafening with the howling, whirling of these infernal missiles. The chief of staff struck—Seth Williams—loved and respected through the army, separated from instant death by two inches of space, virtually measured. An aid bore with a fragment of iron through the bone of the arm. Another cut with an exploded piece. And the time, measured on the quivering watches, was an hour and forty minutes.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN KILLED AT VICKSBURG.—The New Albany Ledger says: Captain Harry McDougal, who has spent several days at Vicksburg since its surrender, writes us that he has made the most careful inquiry as to the actual number of women killed in the city during the bombardment of that town by Gen. Grant. He learns that the number is twenty. Beside these, quite a number of children were killed. Captain McDougal states that during the bombardment it was not an uncommon sight for a woman to be seen, parcel in hand, promading the streets, and that the number of them killed is attributable to the bravado with which they thus exposed themselves. In one instance, in the death of children, eight or ten little boys were playing together in front of one of the caves dug in the hill-side for the protection of the women and children; a shell exploded in their midst, killing seven of them. One little fellow, a most interesting child, and son of a formerly prominent merchant of the town, was literally torn into small fragments. General Pemberton refused to allow the women and children to leave the city, and he is therefore responsible for the deaths of the women and little innocents killed during the bombardment. These statements were obtained from one of the principal business men of Vicksburg, and are doubtless correct.

Trouble in Richmond.—Catharine Burk, formerly a slave of Custis Lee, but now a free woman, through a clause in the will of Lee's grand-daughter, arrived in Washington from Richmond Friday. She has been in the family of Custis Lee, the eldest son of General Lee, and now on the military staff of Jeff. Davis. This woman represents that there is great excitement just now in the Lee family at Richmond over the expected hanging of Sawyer and Flynn by the Rebel Government. The people all demand that the sentence shall be executed next Friday, while General Lee, whose son, Fitz Hugh, is held by our Government as a hostage for Sawyer and Flynn, demands that Davis shall prevent their execution, and threatens, if his son is hung by us in retaliation, that he will resign his position in the Rebel army and leave the Confederacy in disgust. The same story was told by this colored woman, who is exceedingly intelligent, to Secretary Usher.

VOLUNTEERING IN JERSEY.—Hudson City, N. J., has raised her quota of 158 in five working days. The arrangement between Governor Parker and the War Department allowed them twenty days. The bounty paid was \$150 by the town and \$30 by the county, in addition to the amount offered by the government. As soon as a recruit is mustered in at Trenton, N. J., he receives a certificate upon which he can draw his bounty of \$200 from the county. In addition to this, if he has been in service nine months, he will receive in installments \$402, making the sum due him \$602. This he will get, whether he survives three years, one year, six months, or to the end of the war.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 18, 1863.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL A. GNEW,
OF DEWEY COUNTY.

The National Cemetery.

The whole matter has been arranged in regard to the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, for the interment of the gallant dead, who fell in the terrible battles here. About fourteen acres of land fronting on the Baltimore Turnpike, between the Ever Green Cemetery and Capt. Myers' Orchard, and extending to the Taneytown road, embracing the highest point on the Cemetery Hill, have been purchased by the State of Pennsylvania. Other States have been invited to co-operate in the removal of the soldier dead to these grounds. The arrangements for plotting the grounds, preparatory to the removal of the dead, are being made as rapidly as possible. It will be, we have not a doubt, decorated as such a spot should be, and will be the point of many a pilgrimage by the friends of the gallant dead, to cast a flower, and shed a tear over their loved ones. Those who have the arrangements in hand, are men of energy, and everything will be done to carry it through successfully, and in a manner worthy of the glorious event it is intended to perpetuate.

The General Hospital.

This receptacle of the wounded soldiers, near the town, has been arranged in the very best manner, and every thing connected with it is in the most perfect order and cleanliness—exciting the admiration of all who have been its visitors. Everything is being done to relieve and soothe the sufferers, that attention and kind, humane hands can do. Deaths do daily occur, but from the severity of many wounds, this cannot be prevented—all that skill and careful nursing can do, however, is being done. There are over 1600 wounded there, making a population in camp, including surgeons, nurses, other attendants, and guards, of over 2000 persons. The hospitals in the country around the town, have been broken up; and there are none now, we believe, independent of the General Hospital, except those in town, at the Public School-house, the Seminary, and Sheds & Buchler's Hall. The wounded there are getting along very well—as are also those in private houses.

Condemned Horses and Mules.

Quartermaster Smith advertises a sale of 350 condemned U. S. horses and mules, at Gettysburg, on Monday next—sale to be continued from day to day. The terms cash—in U. S. funds.

The Draft.

By a notice in our advertising column it will be seen that the Draft for this District will commence at Chambersburg on Monday next—so that our good able-bodied men will soon be able to find their whereabouts.

The amount to be drafted in each

Township of the County is as follows:	
Berwick,	26
Baker,	34
Cowango,	22
Cumberland,	35
Franklin,	47
Freedom,	27
Germany,	39
Gettysburg,	39
Hamilton,	25
Hamiltown,	20
Huntington,	40

We find all the loyal newspapers throughout the State unanimous in their approval of Governor Curtin's re-nomination and in the prediction that victory will be the result. This is as it should be. When Pennsylvania sent forth her sons to war upon treason in the South, Governor Curtin went with them, ministered to their wants, alleviated their hardships in the field and camp, speaking words of encouragement and pride to those who had deserved well of their State. He was with them in their joys and sorrows—after every period of victory and defeat. And so earnestly and faithfully did he labor in their behalf, that at this time his name is mentioned with love and pride in the tent of every Pennsylvania soldier. The Columbia Republican observes that "to Governor Curtin belongs much of the glory that Pennsylvania has gained, and much of the gratitude that the people should feel in having escaped conquest and devastation." This man can, and will be triumphantly elected.

The Kentucky Election.

The Louisville Journal says that as far as heard from, the next General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed as follows: Senate, thirty-one Union, with six districts to hear from; House, sixty-eight Union and two Secessionists, with thirty counties to hear from.

The vote in the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky is as follows: Clay (Union) 4,321, Boyle 2,313, Buckner 1,947.

The Journal says: We have returns, official and reported, from sixty-eight counties for Governor, and Judge Bramlette leads Mr. Wickliffe thirty-five thousand majority.

The Battle-Field at Gettysburg.

It will undoubtedly be interesting to our readers, as well as our exchanges, and the soldiers and their friends throughout the country, to learn that a very careful general view of the Battle-Field at this place is being prepared for publication. Col. JOHN B. BACHELDER, Print publisher of Boston, Mass., has been here since the battle, constantly occupied in making the sketches, which are most comprehensive and yet remarkably detailed in their character.

The territory represented contains over twenty square miles, embracing the village of Gettysburg and the surrounding country. We have examined the drawing as it has progressed, and so far as we have observed every road, house, field or forest, fence or stream within the limits of the sketch are represented—in a word everything that could affect the tide of battle, or be of interest to the public, including also the present location of hospitals. It is drawn in ISOMETRIC PERSPECTIVE, a style peculiarly adapted to scenes of this kind, when it is desirable to show objects of the same size equally in all parts of the picture. The careful delineation of the scenery, showing the undulations of the surface, are such that the soldier who was engaged here will readily recognize, and trace the various positions which he occupied, particularly as the place will be marked where each Regiment was engaged.

It will be placed in the hands of the Engraver as soon as practicable, and in a few months will be issued to the public.

We are requested by Col. B., to say that disabled soldiers throughout the country will be given agencies for the sale of this picture on application.

Mr. Justice Woodward, the present nominee of the so-called Democratic party, was one of the Senatorial Delegates in the State Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution, which met at Harrisburg May 2, 1837. He proposed an amendment to the Constitution requiring all foreigners to reside in the commonwealth twenty-one years before being naturalized. In the debate on this proposition he said: "It is my honest impression that we do but squander these privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and take them." Again he said: "I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensable necessary either for this body or some other body of this State, or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections and brow-beating American citizens at the polls." (See *Debates of Convention*, Vol. 5, page 446.)

And again, we find the following expressions from his mouth in volume 6, page 467: "Why should we open these great political privileges to every species of character that may light on our shore? They (foreigners) have no sympathy in common with us; they have no qualifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges." It strikes us that those sentiments are very similar to those which, in the Know Nothing party, were regarded by Democrats as odious and proscriptive. It has been claimed as Mr. Justice Woodward's chief virtue that he is "consistent," and, in fairness, we must hence infer that he is so in the present instance.

President Lincoln has replied to Governor Seymour's last letter. He states that the draft in the remaining districts of New York will be made upon the quota as now fixed, and that after the first draft certain districts named will be re-drafted for the purpose and in the manner indicated in his letter of the 7th inst. This will meet the complaint as to the enrollment in certain districts, and leave the question of the justice of Governor Seymour's allegations to be tested by a new enrollment. The President firmly adheres to his decision that the draft shall go on.

Information from the Army of the Potomac reports no change in the position of the opposing forces, though there were vague suspicions prevailing that the Rebels were about attempting a flank movement on our left.

Gen. Sibley has defeated the Sioux Indians in three engagements, and driven them across the Missouri. Little Crow, their principal chief, has been killed and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri river are considered ended.

A refugee from Lexington, Va., who has arrived in Washington, confirms the reports of great demoralization in Lee's army, and says that a few days ago a fight took place between some Southwestern troops who wished to go home and Stuart's cavalry, in which the former were overpowered and compelled to return to duty.

The Washington Republican says that there is high authority for the assertion that this Government will make no "terms" with traitors. It has a policy and will act upon it. The Government assumes, as all men of common sense must do, that no single State of the thirty-five is out of the Union. The Government is putting down a rebellion in the Union under the Constitution, and when it is put down, there will be no such thing as read-mixing States.

The Slander of L. L. Crouse.

Correspondence.

GETTYSBURG, PA.,
July 29, 1863.

MAJ. GEN. O. O. HOWARD,

General:—A correspondent of the New York Times, L. L. Crouse, in a recent letter to that paper, makes the following statement:

"And before the blood of the heroic men shed among the Batteries in the Cemetery was fairly dry upon the ground, a bill of seventeen hundred dollars damages was presented for payment."

As the President of the Ever Green Cemetery referred to in the above quotation, and at the request of its Board of Directors, it is my duty to call your attention to this injurious charge. You may perhaps remember, General, my friendly call upon you on the 4th of July inst., at your headquarters. On the same day I made congratulatory visits to General Carl Shurz and General Shimmelfennig, at their quarters in our Cemetery grounds. You and they will bear testimony that not the most distant allusion was made by me to the injuries done to the Cemetery, but that I acted as if wholly unconscious of them, regarding them as nothing when compared with the glorious achievements of our army—the blood with which our brave soldiers consecrated it, and the grand consequence of the victory they there achieved.

Our Board of Directors, having been called together, all stated that this damaging accusation was utterly without foundation, and that no demand of any kind had been made, nor any complaint.

Will you be kind enough to state in reply whether any demand for damages was made by any one professing to speak on behalf of Ever Green Cemetery, and if not, then to negative and thus vindicate us from what, in our judgment, is only less infamous than the reckless publication of so offensive a slander.

Most respectfully your obt. servant,

D. MC CONAUGHY,

President of Ever Green Cemetery, Gettysburg.

HEADQUARTERS, ELEVENTH CORPS,

AUGUST 2, 1863.

SIR:—I am directed by General Howard to say, in answer to your letter relating to the accusation in the N. Y. Times, that no bill for damages came to him from you or any member of the Board of Directors of the Cemetery; that on the contrary, when you called upon him you expressed the warmest sympathy with us and gave evidence of the warmest patriotism.

The General is of the opinion that the incident which gave rise to the report in the N. Y. Times, was the prosecuting of a Bill for damages done to his private property by the keeper of the Cemetery.

The General is glad of an opportunity to vindicate you and your official associates from false and slanderous charges.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. HOWARD,

Maj. & A. D. C.

To D. MC CONAUGHY, President of Ever Green Cemetery Association

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

AUGUST 10th, 1863

MR. EDITOR:—The Keeper of the Cemetery, Peter Thorne, was absent at the time of the battle, on service in the 123d Regt. Penna. Vol. His wife left home, and their personal property was almost entirely consumed and destroyed. On her return on the 6th of July, an officer came to her, and had a statement made of her losses, amount less than \$200, which he stated he would see paid. She did not volunteer a claim, nor present it to General Howard.

Respectfully,

D. MC CONAUGHY,

President of Ever Green Cemetery.

Affairs in the South.

The Rebel element that is still permitted to remain in Washington often truly exhibits the hopes and cares of its friends in rebellion. It may be doubted if at any period of the war have they been so desponding and disheartened as at the present. The handwriting on the wall is plain to them. It is taken for granted that their own advice from the South sufficiently confirm what is otherwise received, or else, with the true characteristic policy of the Rebels among us, they would doubt all that is published. It is not to be disguised that these sympathizers anticipated some relief in Kentucky, so that there might be some chance for involving that State again in a semi-alliance with the Confederacy. In this they have been disappointed.

From what may be gathered from the intimations, belief and feelings of these sympathizers, it is plain that the Rebels intend to make the final struggle for independence during the autumn months, and with the battle-ground in Virginia. The bulk of their conscript will doubtless be placed there. If they fail in the fall campaign the Davis Government cannot endure through another winter. The Rebels South and those in Washington are doubtless alike both convinced of the fact that the next four months will be the turning point of final defeat to the rebellion.

Recent arrivals from Richmond state that some of the aristocratic Rebels who migrated from Washington at the early stage of the rebellion are in indigent circumstances. The cases of a well-known Washington physician and lawyer are mentioned. Here they lived in aristocratic streets, attended by a retinue of servants but in the Rebel Capital they live in humble palaces and are their own servants.

The despatch from General Meade in relation to the battle of Falling Waters, settles conclusively the question of veracity which General Lee raised by denying that any battle occurred there on the retreat of his army across the Potomac, or that any prisoners were captured by us except an insignificant number of stragglers. The statements made by Gen. Meade, substantiated by General Kilpatrick who commanded the troops making the attack, show that there was a battle lasting over two hours, that one hundred and twenty-five dead and fifty wounded Rebels were left on the field, and that we captured one gun, three flags, belonging to the 40th, 47th and 55th Virginia regiments, and over fifteen hundred prisoners.

Gen. Meade has charitably conceded that General Lee has "been deceived" by his subordinates, or he "would never in the face of facts have made the assertions his report contains."

No Soldier, and no real friend of the

soldier, can vote for George W. Woodward for Governor. Because he joined in the approval of a decree by which the soldier, absent from the State, defending the honor of the nation, was disfranchised and degraded to the level of the slave. The man who perils life in the defence of the Government, is esteemed by Judge Woodward as unworthy of participating in the control of that government. The man who gives home, family, fortune, comfort, pleasure and business, in order to promote the welfare of the nation, is regarded by Judge Woodward as unworthy of confidence as a free man, as incapable of exercising the franchises of a citizen, and as only a little higher than the common slaves of the South. Is such a man fit to be the Governor of a free people? This question the veterans who are at home, with the friends of the veterans absent fighting the battle of Union, must answer. Every vote cast for George W. Woodward for Governor, is a voice in favor of the disfranchisement of the soldier—an influence which may be used, when once such a man is clothed with power to disfranchise all who do not acquiesce with him in faith in the political dogmas which now disturb the peace and threaten the perpetuity of the Government.

Remember, freemen of Pennsylvania, you are called on to decide when you vote for Governor at the coming election the right of the American soldier to the franchise as well as the right of the American citizen to maintain the American Government against the efforts of armed slaveholders to affect its destruction. Every vote cast against George W. Woodward, is a ballot in favor of the Union, in favor of the franchise, and in favor of the real peace of the country.—*Telegraph.*

LUTHERANISM AND SECESSION.—After the eloquent and consistent evidence given by the Lutheran Church at the North of its unswerving loyalty, its members will sorely regret the withered condition of their quondam brethren of the South.

According to a Richmond paper of that denomination, the Lutheran Church at the South is not in a very prosperous condition. Discussing the propriety of holding the General Conference appointed to meet at Concord, the journal referred to says:

"With not a single plan projected for benevolent operations, and not a line of Church or Sabbath-school literature approved, we are to-day as powerless an organization as we were at the first moment of separation from the Northern section of the Church."

According to the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser, the finances of the Confederacy are not in a flattering condition. It says of the policy of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, that with a smaller civil and military establishment than the North, the expenses of the Confederate Government are nearly double those of the United States.

Those of our readers having garments they wish dyed and cleaned are referred to the Dyeing Establishment of BARRETT, NEWBURN & CO. See their advertisement in this issue.

The opponents of the draft object to it because it will divide the North. We think it has already done so. All the loyal men uphold it, and all disloyal men denounce it. The points might make similar objections to the judgment day.

REINFORCEMENTS OF THE ARMY.—A thousand conscripts a day already join the Army of the Potomac. Soon the number will be greater. They go forward in excellent spirits. Substitutes are offering themselves at very cheap rates, both in Philadelphia and Washington, as well as at other points where recruiting is going on. Prices range from one hundred to two hundred dollars, and cases are reported where persons voluntarily and freely offer themselves as substitutes for their drafted friends.

There should be no encouragement given, in or out of the army, to the idea that being conscripted attaches a stigma to the conscript. The soldiers of Napoleon were conscripts, and they bore the French eagles from Cadix to Moscow, and from the Baltic to the Pyramids. And our conscripts from the Eastern States have already fought bravely in this war.

In Wheeling, Virginia, recently, a soldier in pursuit of a deserter had occasion to fire at him. For this the Copperhead Mayor fined the soldier \$10. Hearing of the affair, Governor Boreman sent the Mayor and lectured him in this wise:

"Sir, you were aware that this soldier was acting in accordance with the authority he has received, and is justifiable in all he did. Now, sir, hand over to him the \$10 you took from him, and get \$500 bail for your future good conduct. If you cut up any more such dodges I'll put you where the dogs won't bite you."

The city of Pittsburg was lately thrown into a state of intense excitement from the fact that a lady who bought a small lot of dry goods, amounting to nearly a dollar, paid for it in silver. Inquiry was instituted, and it was ascertained that the lady did not reside in this country, but had lately come from abroad, and was consequently ignorant of the fact that specie no longer circulated here. These assurances gradually tranquillized the people, and at last accounts everything was quiet.

Do you know that a cold is a dangerous thing? If you do, get a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, put a few wafers in your mouth, and cure your sore throat, cough, hoarseness, &c., in a few hours. Sold for 25 cents a box, at BUEHLER'S.

Renomination of Gov. Curtin.

The Union State Convention, which met at Pittsburg, renominated, as the Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, our present worthy, able and popular chief magistrate. If ever a renomination was well deserved, we are sure that this one was, and we feel proud of the manly courage of the Convention in disregarding the opposition raised to his candidacy, and determining that the choice of the majority should rule. We are glad that the Convention paid heed to the counsels of the timid, who, frightened at the manufactured clamor against Governor Curtin, thought, perhaps, it might be better to take some negative person, with no other recommendation than the fact of having no enemies. Of all the things which have disgraced our party conventions, nominations of mere negative men, to get rid of the positive and decided public men, well-known for their ability, have been most disgraceful.

Had there ever existed any necessity for throwing aside the veteran chief under whose lead the Union party of Pennsylvania had marched triumphantly to battle and to victory, we should have regretted in the extreme that it should be bowed to, at a time when we need our best men in the places of highest trust. But there never did exist any such necessity, and those who attempted to insinuate such a thing should learn a lesson from this nomination. Andrew G. Curtin, so far from being unpopular or objectionable, is the most reliable and available man who could have been chosen as our candidate. Without being so, he never could have obtained such a vote as he did on the first ballot in that Convention, in the face of a clamor in party newspapers of high standing and influence, and in the convention itself by well-known politicians. That he did, then, receive on the first ballot so large a vote as 95, shows the enthusiasm of his friends, their overwhelming numbers, and their determination not to be ruled out of their choice by a minority.

Governor Curtin is a tried man, and the people know him to be a true one. During a period of most unexampled peril he has administered the affairs of the State Government with a degree of care and prudence rarely equalled. He has looked faithfully after the interests of the commonwealth under all circumstances, adhered rigidly to the strict letter of the law, and performed his duties conscientiously. Most especially has he looked after the soldiers of Pennsylvania, everywhere, in field or hospital. They could not possibly have had a better advocate than he has been everywhere and on all occasions. Their claims and those of their State have been urgently pressed upon the National Government, in season and out of season, and all that a man in his position could do he has done for them. In this particular his course has been a subject of universal praise, and if the sentiment of Philadelphia be any criterion, he will be re-elected by an immense majority.

There need be no fear on this question. No new man who could have been nominated in his stead would have obtained here and in other Union strongholds, such a firm place in the popular esteem as Governor Curtin has done. He is eminently the choice of the masses of the people, who look up to him as their own chosen leader and a friend. He is no demagogue. Had he been, the people would have esteemed him less. But he is a statesman of cultivated mind, acute intellect, and skilled in the science of government. As a public speaker he is very few equals in Pennsylvania, and the prominent merit of his addresses is their elevation of thought.

It ought to be a rule with the American people to retain a faithful public servant in whatever position he has proved himself to be in, especially at such times as the present, when reliable administrative officers are of the greatest possible value, and should not be lightly parted with. Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of Governor Curtin. His administration has been guided by prudence, patriotism and good sense. He has been the conservator of our best interests; the friend of the poor soldier; the advocate of the State claims, and in a period of great peril the success of all his measures has been truly remarkable.

[We copy the foregoing from that able Union paper, The North American, and place it in a leading column with our full endorsement.]

General B. B. Brown, commanding the Central District of Missouri, has communicated for publication a statement of certain Rebel atrocities recently committed in the town of Florence, Morgan county, which, if not properly verified, would be too much for belief. About two weeks ago a band of bushwhackers, led by one Matt Smith, entered the town of Florence at daylight in the morning and soon collected all the inhabitants of the town, numbering sixty or seventy, into the street. The object of this manœuvre was to prevent word being sent to Versailles, where a military force is stationed. They then proceeded to rob and plunder at will. Being intoxicated by the whiskey they found, they picked out all the male residents over eighteen years of age and required them to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. Nine consented and five declined. The latter were immediately shot where they stood, in spite of the screams and entreaties of the women and children.

BUCHANAN DEPOSED.—The editor of the *Seranton (Penn.) Republican* says:

We saw a curious embellishment the other day—a five dollar bill on the *Potomac* river, which contains in one corner a vignette of James Buchanan. Some person had banged his eyes with red ink, drawn a gallows above his head from which a rope was suspended that went round his neck, and then branded his forehead with the word "Judas." This is but one of hundreds. The bank has had to call in all its issue with that portrait on it, so unmistakable are the manifestations of popular indignation against the man who might, had he the will or the pluck, have nipped the rebellion in the bud, as Jackson did before him.

JEFFERSON DAVIS REPORTED ILL.—A letter received in Washington by way of flag of truce from the James river, states that Jeff. Davis continued quite ill in Richmond, and that Doubt is now entertained of his recovery. He has been ill more or less for several months.—*Wash. Star.*

The Draft.

THE QUESTION OF CREDIT ON AN EXCESS OF QUOTA.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL AND THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—Mr. P. J. Haeckeburg, of Millon, Northumberland county, has called upon me with a letter from you and a statement of the number and names of men claimed to have been furnished by the town of Millon. I have written to the Governors of several States explaining my letter of the 10th of July, to Governor Andrew, and I will now inform you what I consider to be the method of establishing the claim of a town to credit for an excess of troops furnished.

The question whether a town has actually furnished a surplus over former calls can only be decided by ascertaining what former calls amounted to and how many were actually furnished. The quotas of States assigned by the President to the States at large, and the distributions among the towns and counties. The records of this Department do not show what the quotas of the towns were, and I have therefore requested the Governors of some of the States to inform me how the quota of the States was apportioned among the towns and counties. Hence to prove that any town or county is entitled to credit for a surplus of men actually furnished, I deem it necessary to establish the following points:

First. That a given quota was assigned by competent State authority to the town.

Second. That that quota was a proper one; that is, that it was sufficient, with the quotas of the other towns and counties, to make up the entire quota of the State, and proportional to the population of the town; and

Third. That the number claimed has been actually furnished and this can be established by comparing the names of the men claimed to have been furnished, with those on the muster-in-rolls in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't,

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 11, 1863.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in which you explain your letter to Gov. Andrew, of the 19th July last, which has been published in the papers of this State.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the appointment made in the draft of last October, and the quota assigned to each county in this State. You will notice that your letter is answered, in a great measure, by the paper itself, which shows the manner in which the quota of each county was ascertained, based upon contributions of men to the public service up to that time. The quotas of the boroughs, wards and townships were ascertained by the commissioners of the several counties of the State, and were adjusted in proportion to the men previously furnished by them. Copies of all such appointments ought to be, and I presume are, on file in the War Department. If not, they will be furnished promptly at your request.

This subject is exciting much interest in Pennsylvania, and it would seem to be important to the public service that a just settlement of the number of men to be taken from counties or smaller municipalities should be made with all possible dispatch.

For the purpose of equalizing the impression as to the means of relief to localities, where the people think

DRS. CRESS & TAYLOR,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

THE above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanction of the practice of the ablest Eclectic Physicians, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Comptroller" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

Dr. JAMES CRESS. Dr. WM. TAYLOR.
April 7.

Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg R. R. to and from the FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 6:30 A. M., will arrive at Gettysburg at 6:30 A. M., by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THE SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1:10 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 5:30 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 8 P. M., and arrive in Washington at 11 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7:30 P. M. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 5:30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West.

Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 10:30 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and arrive in Gettysburg at 5:30 P. M. R. McCURDY, President.

Salisbury Bros. & Co.,

NO. 37 DORRANCE ST., & 68 WYOMISS ST.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROPRIETORS of one of the most extensive JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES in the Eastern States, beg to call the attention of the community generally to the very

SURPRISINGLY CHEAP RATE
At which they are offering their goods. Far surpassing both Foreign and Domestic Manufactures in point of elegance, and real durability.

FOR INSTANCE:
For FIFTY DOLLARS, we forward, nicely packed and in good order, the following recognized quality of Jewels, equal in finish to any United Gold, and not to be recognized from Get by the trying of acids:

4 Set Enamel Vest Chains; 2 Plain Flowering Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Twist-Wire Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 25 Ladies' Rings, Double-Heart and a variety of patterns; 50 Plain Earrings; 50 Scarf Pins, Plain and Enamel; Cord; 2 Double-Glass Lockets, engine-turned; 6 Box and Glass Pins for portrait or hair; 72 assorted Locket, Heart and Shell Charms, and 6 Band Bracelets—all for FIFTY DOLLARS. A collection of this kind, when placed in the hands of any ordinary intelligence, ought to retail for at least one hundred dollars!

Catalogues, containing full information and Prices of Goods, can be obtained upon application. ORDERS BY MAIL, TELEGRAPH OR EXPRESS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
SALISBURY BROS. & CO.,
37 Dorrance & 68 Wyomiss Sts.,
June 16.—3m. Providence, R. I.

SHEDS & BURNER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, is fine a display of Stores can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stores of every pattern; also, every variety of Lotion Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal of every kind.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Young Man.
PUBLISHED as a warning and for the especial benefit of young men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had (free) of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint Long Island, by enclosing an addressed envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.
May 26.—3m.

Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. MCCREARY,
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.
Oct. 21, 1862.

All Invited.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Grain, Produce and Commission business, at the old Kintzler house, corner of Stratton and Railroad streets. The highest prices in cash paid for FLOUR, WHEAT,

RYE, CORN,

OATS, SEEDS,

AND LARD.

All kinds of Groceries, Groceries, Fish, Salt, and every other article usually found in our line of business, will be sold wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms. Call and see us, and satisfy yourselves that it is really so.

HOLLINGER & HUBERT,
Gettysburg, June 2.—4f.

Tetter, Scald-head, Itch, Blotches,

All eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Eruptions of the Face, Old Ulcers, of long standing, that will not heal by any other mode of treatment, are permanently cured by Dr. Swann's All-Healing Ointment. Prepared only by Dr. Swann & Son, 330, Sixth St., above Vine, Philadelphia.

Just received at Pickering's, Shirts and Summer clothing. Come one and all.

EUREKA! EUREKA!

The "Excelsior Washer"

It is acknowledged by all who see it, to be the most complete, and without exception, the most perfect Labor Saving Machine ever before invented. Its superiority over all others, consists in the simplicity and durability of its construction, the rapidity and completeness of its work, and the almost incredible ease with which it is managed. A child of ten years, possessing ordinary judgment, can learn to work it in five minutes; and, in a single day, wash a grown person, except for very heavy goods. In a word this is the machine and is destined to take the place of every other now in use. Persons intending to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

The undersigned have purchased the Patent Right for Adams County (excepting one township) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture. Every machine will be built in the best manner and warranted. Price \$5.00. In connection with this machine there is a Patent Wringer, which performs this labor in five minutes; and, in a single day, wash a grown person, except for very heavy goods. In a word this is the machine and is destined to take the place of every other now in use. Persons intending to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

June 9. TYSON BROTHERS.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S

NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY,

TOOTH POWDERS,

DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and

PAINTS ground in Oil,

OILS, expressed and distilled,

STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N.B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

AS A DVICE GRATIS—
May 13, 1862.

Give Us a Call!

CODORI & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods, which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUGARS, we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuba. TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Teas. MOLASSES, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Syrup of different kinds. TOBACCO, (suit all lovers of the weed), Congress, Span, Navy, Cavendish, Rough and Ready, Natural Leaf, and Fine Cut; Smoking Tobacco, 10 different kinds; PIPES, a large and fine assortment; SEWING MACHINES, of the best and most reliable make, and of various kinds. COAL OIL LAMPS and Stoves, of the best and most reliable make, and of various kinds. Also, a No. 1 article of Coal Oil. HAMS, plain and sugar cured, Shoulders and Sides. FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee. Cedarware, Tubbs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c. We also keep Stationery, Confections, Fruit, Fish by the barrel, and all the best Salt, Spices, Chocolate, Sausage, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soap, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Baskets, Ropes, Cords, Crockeryware, &c. GIVE US A CALL!
Gettysburg, May 12, 1863.

New Confectionery & Ice Cream SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies and every description of Confections—prepared with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.

Summer Drinks—such as Meads, Pop, Mineral Water, and anything else intended to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cakes, Ice Cream, (in pyramid form or otherwise) and other refreshments, at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life time at the business he flatters himself that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the new Confectionery May 14. JOHN GRUELL.

1863. Spring Styles. 1863

R. W. McLENNY, at his old stand, S. W. corner Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call. Also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, comprising Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the market. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial wear call and examine our stock.

April 14. R. W. McLENNY.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who favor him with a call.

N.B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

Latest from New Orleans.

JUST received and for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S, a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a great quantity and variety of Sugars, which we are selling low—either wholesale, or retail. Syrups of all kinds, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.

Sept. 2.

DOMESTIC TICKINGS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, &c., cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

We have also a MUSLIN—banded with our own name, to which we invite special attention, as it excels for any ever offered in this market for the price.

PICKER'S WINE AND WHISKY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. Barker Horner.

GO to Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, and get his Medicated Candy Candy.

KOLLOCK'S Lemon, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 cents: A Lecture by Dr. CULVERWELL, on the cause and cure of Spasmodic, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Inaptitude for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Flindery; Self-Denial; Bizarreness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions; and Sexual Impurity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Under seal, in a plain envelope, to an address on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, P.O. Box, 4586.
Nov. 11.—ly.

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.

No. 520 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

CONSTANTLY in Store, a large assortment of

Copper, Zinc, Iron & Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs, White and Marbled Blue Closet Basins, White Water Closets, complete, Water Closets of every description, Pumps, &c., &c.

Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands, Vented Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches & Traps, Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.

Lead Traps and Bends, Pipe and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Lead Sinks, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any house in the country.

April 21, 1863.

SPRING GOODS.

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap. Consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, &c., &c. For Men and boys wear we have Cloth, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings with a variety of Cottons, &c., &c. Call and see.

May 19. A. SCOTT & SON.

Coal—Coal—Coal.

SHEDS & GILLESPIE have just prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms Cash.

Come One! Come All!

They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 26.

1863. Spring Millinery. 1863.

MISS MCGREARY

INVITES the Ladies to call and see her new assortment of Spring and Summer HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, and FANCY GOODS, which are of the latest styles, and being purchased for cash will be sold at reasonable prices.

She is also prepared to Clean and Press Bonnets, and Hats at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

April 28, 1863.

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD, has now got up, mostly of his own manufacture, a very large stock of CLOTHING, suitable for the season, made in the very best manner and variety. Latest Fashion, of every style and variety. Sizes running from Boys 4 years old to the largest size for Men's wear.

Boys Clothing all sizes in suits. Also, Men's Clothing in suits, all of the same material, a beautiful article. Also, extra Coat, Pants, Vests, Shirts, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for the cash. Please call; no trouble to show them.

[May 12, 1863.]

New Goods at Fahnestock's.

FAHNESTOCK BROS., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county, and at the lowest prices—(quick sales and short profits) being our motto.

Call and examine at the sign of the

RED FRONT.

Old Gold and Silver Wanted.

THE highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coins purchased, and the highest price given by JOSEPH BEVAN.

Watchmaker & Jeweler, in the Diamond.

Feb. 24.

Special Notice.

I HAVE adopted this method to inform those indebted to me that I need money. It is hoped they will call as early as possible and settle their accounts, many of which have been standing for years. This is the first time I have had occasion to call on them for money, and will therefore expect a prompt response.

March 17. F. B. PICKING.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 22. FAHNESTOCK'S.

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

A LARGE supply of fresh groceries, just received and for sale at

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE, good Java, Arrow Brand as by, for sale by

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

AGG, Arrow Brand, Corn Starch, Rice flour and Gelatin, for sale at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SUPERIOR lot of Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap at

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

BLANKET SHAWLS, all varieties and prices at A. Scott & Son's cheap store.

NOW is the time to buy COATS, VESTS, Pants, &c., of every description, for Men and Boys, very low.

F. B. PICKING'S.

NORTH AMERICAN burning Oil at

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer clothing in town.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at

FAHNESTOCK BROS.

SHAKERS, the nicest and best assortment in town, at

MCGILLESPIE'S.

PICKING has received his Spring and Summer Clothing. Come one, come all.

May 19.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, new supply

just received at

FAHNESTOCK BROS.

PICKING has received his SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING. Come one, come all.

May 13.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE undersigned

respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Seleck's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and GOLD PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest City prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch work promptly, in the best manner, and guarantee the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES,

and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand. JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, July 31.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swopes.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Bucher.

Treasurer—David McGarry.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzmann, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.

George Swopes, E. G. Fahnestock,

D. A. Bucher, Wm. B. Picking,

R. McCurdy, H. C. Wick,

Jacob King, Wm. B. McKellan,

A. Heintzmann, John Wolford,

D. McGarry, R. G. McGarry,

M. Eshelberger, John Picking,

S. R. Russell, Abel T. Wright,

J. R. Hersli, Abigail E. Galt,

S. Durbanay, J. H. Marshall,

John Cunningham.

This Company is limited in its operations to the County of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than 12 years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any assessment, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.

Sept. 21.

FRESH REINFORCEMENTS.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.

WE are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boys' and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest style.

Our stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.,